

# Daily Appeal.

## MEMPHIS:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1862.

### OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

The circulation of the DAILY APPEAL is larger than that of the Daily City Press combined.

#### PORT JACKSON.

With the lights before us, we are no longer enabled to doubt the intelligence that Fort Jackson has fallen. The apparent embargo on the telegraph between this city and New Orleans is itself, in our mind, was an omen of evil news, and was, we presume, generally so regarded. The latest intelligence our New Orleans exchanges appear to have had from the scene of action was up to Wednesday morning—the same contained in the dispatches published by us Thursday.

The rumor is further circulated that our fleet of seven gunboats, in attempting to resist the advance of the enemy's flotilla, was almost destroyed. No mention is made of the iron-clad steamer Louisiana being engaged.

We learn that the enemy, at last accounts, was at quarantine, forty miles below New Orleans. Gen. LOVELL is stated to have made a narrow escape from being captured.

#### THE BATTLE OF SHILOH A FEDERAL "MURDER."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing in regard to the battle of Shiloh, asserts that "no one thing all are agreed—that the surprise by BEAUREGARD was a piece of generalship, conducted on his part with the greatest skill."

"Our men," he writes, "were not as well prepared as they should have been—that is the lightest criticism that can be applied in the premises. The 70th, 71st, 43rd, and 54th Ohio regiments, which should have been on arms on Saturday night—having the advantage—were so unprepared that many of the men were shot down before they had an opportunity to leave their tents. The surprise was so complete that these regiments retreated from their camp without making any resistance, although they killed subsequently and fought during the day."

The same correspondent says that Gen. JOHNSON's army was composed of the flower of the South—men well informed, armed, and equipped—and that they "showed themselves good soldiers, and fought with desperation."

#### FROM NORTH ALABAMA.

The Federal force in North Alabama is estimated by those best advised at from ten to eleven thousand men; at that about eight thousand are said to be at Tusculum, and the rest between that point and Huntsville. It is stated that the bridges that were burned along the Memphis and Charleston railroad line, by our forces, are being rapidly rebuilt by the enemy, they having impressed several hundred slaves into service for that purpose.

We hear that the bridge over the Tennessee at Florence was burned by a detachment of our own cavalry. The rumor was also current several days since in North Alabama that the Federal force about to dispatch twelve hundred cavalry in the direction of Tusculum, with the view of releasing their prisoners, numbering about 2000, now confined at that place.

Tusculum is only about one hundred and twenty miles from Tusculum, and the road could be easily traversed by cavalry in forty-eight hours. As the means of resistance to this expedition, if it should be attempted, are not formidable, owing to the sparseness of troops in Western Alabama, would it not be well for our authorities to place themselves in a position to counteract its execution. Since the recent cautious and startling attempt of the Lincoln emissaries to burn the bridges on the Georgia State road, we need not be surprised at their undertaking anything whatever.

#### FEDERAL NAVAL PREPARATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The New York Herald of the 17th contains the following dispatch from Washington:

The navy department has issued proposals, by mail or telegraph, to the 20th inst., with general specifications and plans for the construction of one more gunboat for the Mississippi and Gulf service, with two masts, on the plan of the Erie-class vessels, 130 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 10 feet draft. The hulls of the vessels to be built are to be of iron, and the masts of wood. The vessels are to be armed with two 200 lb. guns, and to have a draft of 10 feet. The cost of the vessels is to be \$250,000 each.

It is reported from Europe that an "independence exists between England and France," which the Paris correspondent of the London News thinks "is very ticklish."

It was rumored at Washington on the 16th that Secretary Stanton had resigned, in consequence of a difference of opinion touching army movements.

Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, has vetoed the bill reducing the salaries of supreme judges, district attorneys and State officers.

The Missouri Democrat says that General Hurlbut (Federal) lost out of the 7000 men in his brigade at Shiloh, 1923 men.

Lieut. Given, of the Federal gunboat Tyler, estimates the Federal loss at Shiloh at 1000 men.

One hundred and sixty-eight sacks of salt sold in Charleston, on the 15th inst. at \$25 per sack.

The loss of some of the enemy's regiments on the Tennessee has been ascertained. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from the headquarters of the 12th Illinois, at Savannah, makes the following statement:

The two battalions (at Donelson and here) have drawn largely upon the strength of our regiment. The number lost each time is as follows:

Regiment	Lost
1st	100
2nd	100
3rd	100
4th	100
5th	100
6th	100
7th	100
8th	100
9th	100
10th	100
11th	100
12th	100

But we have not suffered like some other regiments. The 9th Illinois lost in the above battles as follows:

Regiment	Lost
1st	100
2nd	100
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The 15th Illinois lost at Shiloh: Killed, 34; wounded, 131; missing, 26; Total, 191.

#### Federal operations near Yorktown.

From Cincinnati papers in our possession we take the following dispatch:

From New York, April 25.—The rebels have for several days been building large fortifications on the Gloucester side of the York river, about two miles from Yorktown. They have also been building a line of fortifications on the York river, about two miles from Yorktown. They have also been building a line of fortifications on the York river, about two miles from Yorktown.

The rebels could be distinctly seen carrying off the killed and wounded, and in the course of two hours the work was entirely suspended.

The latest advice from Europe, via London, donderly, state that the ship Yorktown, a regular packet from London to New York, had been captured by a Confederate privateer.

John Hugh Smith has been elected mayor of Nashville under the new regime.

#### LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.  
RICHMOND, April 15, 1862.

There is an almost breathless suspense in this city in anticipation of the result of the battle of Shiloh. It is a battle which has been fought for several days, and the result is not yet known. The Confederates are said to have been victorious, and the Federals to have been defeated. The result of the battle will have a great influence on the course of the war.

It is also stated that a prisoner named Riley, of the 10th Tennessee, was shot on the 14th by a sentry, while attempting to run the guard. He was challenged twice, upon which he started to run, when the sentry fired, the ball striking him in the back, passing through the left lung and out at the breast. He died in about ten minutes.

The Tribune adds:

Some little excitement was created on Tuesday by the arrival at the camp of Hon. Gen. Johnson, from Tennessee, who came with a pass from Major-General Halleck, which of course gained him admittance. His object, principally, in coming was to visit his son, though he brought with him many letters and a considerable amount of money, in small sums, for the other prisoners. His son, who was among the prisoners, was a fine looking young man, about eighteen years of age, evidently quite intelligent, and last little cast down by his present position. Indeed, he talks of making an escape as strongly now as he ever did.

PLANT CORN.—From present appearances, says the Vicksburg Flag, the waters of the Mississippi will be higher this spring than it has been for the past thirty years, and it bids fair to inundate all, or nearly all, the low lands in the valley. If this should prove to be the case, the hill country would have to raise food for the inhabitants of the country submerged, as well as to balance the Confederacy. Sometimes a water-lake—but the crop is uncertain and cannot be depended upon—therefore it is absolutely necessary that every acre should be planted in corn that is at all available. Do not put it off—now is the time.

The New Orleans Crescent, under the authority of an eminent gentleman who lives near Nashville, denies the statement usually made in respect to government stores at Nashville. He says a very little was lost, except a lot of spoiled bacon, which, he learns, the Yankees are still guarding. He says that fifty thousand dollars is a large estimate of the entire loss.

A dispatch to the northern associated press, dated Philadelphia, April 16th, says: Hon. Simon Cameron was arrested last night on the suit of Pierce Butler on the charge of false imprisonment in August last, while he (Cameron) was Secretary of War. The writ is returnable to the supreme court on the 24th of May. During the night Butler was given a Caucasian arena.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the 12th inst., aged 75 years. He was elected United States Senator of New Jersey in 1829, was candidate for Vice President with Henry Clay in 1844, and has since been retired from politics.

The sound of the guns engaged in the bombardment of Fort Jackson, it is stated by the New Orleans Picayune, was distinctly heard at Baton Rouge and Clinton, La. The distance of the forts, by an air line, from Baton Rouge is about 130 miles, and that from Clinton 150.

A rumor prevailed in New Orleans on Wednesday night, that the enemy had attacked Fort Pike, a defense between New Orleans and Fort Jackson. The language of Thursday morning, however, doubted the truth of the report.

Northern papers state that orders were found on a person of Gen. A. S. Johnston, from President Davis to press on and attack Grant on Wednesday before Buell was able to join him.

It is reported from Europe that an "independence exists between England and France," which the Paris correspondent of the London News thinks "is very ticklish."

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#### THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

A BILL to be entitled "An Act to Enforce the Public Defense."  
RICHMOND, April 15, 1862.

In view of the exigencies of the country and the absolute necessity of keeping in the service our full army, and of placing in the field a large additional force to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our territory, the following bill was introduced in the Senate of the Confederate States.

SECTION 1. The President be, and he is hereby authorized, to call into the service of the Confederate States, for the purpose of the public defense, all able-bodied white males of the age of eighteen and under thirty-five years, who are not in the service of the Confederate States, and who are not in the service of the Confederate States, and who are not in the service of the Confederate States.

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#### REBELLION IN THE SOUTH.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.  
RICHMOND, April 15, 1862.

The rebellion in the South is now in its height. The Confederates are making great progress in their operations. They have captured several important places, and are now advancing towards the coast. The Federals are doing their best to resist, but they are being overwhelmed on every side.

The rebels are now in possession of several important places, and are now advancing towards the coast. The Federals are doing their best to resist, but they are being overwhelmed on every side.

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